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Assistance in mine action

United Nations mine action: a strategy for 2001-2005**

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum 1

I. Introduction

1. General Assembly resolution 55/120, adopted in December 2000, encouraged the Secretary-General to formulate a comprehensive mine-action strategy for the United Nations. In response to the resolution, United Nations partners developed a new strategy in consultation with Governments and international and non-governmental organizations.[1]

2. The strategy, noted with appreciation by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/219 of 21 December 2001, outlined broad goals for mine action in general, suggesting areas of priority attention for the international community as a whole for the period 2001-2005. The strategy also set out specific objectives that the United Nations intended to achieve during the period. The General Assembly also called on the United Nations to undertake a review of the strategy in 2003. This document fulfils that request. The present revised strategy takes into account challenges that have emerged in the past two years, reflects new priorities and establishes new timetables for achieving some objectives.

3. Since the question of mine action was first taken up by the General Assembly in 1993, the international community has made significant progress towards creating an environment free from the threat of landmines:[2]

(a) Two thirds of the Member States of the United Nations are now States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Mine Ban

* A/58/150.

** The need to request and incorporate input from a variety of organizations within and outside the United Nations system has delayed the finalization of this report. With regard to future report submissions, steps will be taken to ensure that delays are minimized.

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Convention).[3] Most other nations are in de facto compliance with its provisions. Sixty-eight States have adhered to Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects[4] (Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons), including several which are not parties to the Mine Ban Convention. This has resulted in a dramatic decline in the production, transfer, stockpiling and use of landmines;

(b) Public awareness of the landmine problem is widespread and political commitment to address the problem has notably increased;

(c) Funding levels for mine action continue to be sustained;

(d) A growing number of countries are requesting assistance and making substantial progress in reducing the impact of landmines through mine-risk education and the mapping, marking and clearance of mined areas.

4. The international mine-action community has also recorded several important achievements in the area of institutional development, including the following:

(a) New standards, policies and tools have been developed, including the United Nations policy on mine action (A/53/496, annex II), International Mine Action Standards,[5] the Information Management System for Mine Action,[6] the Mine Action Investment Database, management training curriculum and courses for senior and middle managers, protocols for landmine impact surveys,[7] the stockpile destruction resource site,[8] an operational framework for rapid response,[9] a victim assistance policy,[10] and the Mine Action Guidelines for Ceasefire and Peace Agreements;[11]

(b) The meetings of States parties to and the standing committees of the Mine Ban Convention, and meetings related to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons have made significant progress. In addition, the States parties to the Mine Ban Convention mandated the establishment of the Implementation Support Unit (APLC/MSP.3/2001/1, annex II) and have taken steps to prepare for the Convention's first Review Conference in 2004;

(c) Mechanisms now exist to support coordination among donors and mine-action agencies, such as the Mine Action Support Group, the resource mobilization contact group of the Mine Ban Convention, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action and the Steering Committee on Mine Action;

(d) Members of the Steering Committee on Mine Action, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines as well as a number of non-governmental organizations and commercial operators, have developed effective programmes of work in support of the goals of mine action.

5. In this context, the international mine action community is increasingly addressing mine action issues strategically at the national and global levels. Their approach is designed to be consistent with existing treaties, protocols and resolutions relevant to mine action. It is further intended to assist Member States to fulfil their international obligations and to support the universalization of relevant international instruments.[12]

6. During the first two years of implementing the strategy (2001-2003) the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action has regularly reviewed progress in respect of each of the original objectives. The reviews have served to focus coordinated attention on specific targets and have formed the basis for agency and departmental work plans. Detailed reports on progress made in achieving each objective have been included in the annual reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on assistance in mine action (A/56/448; A/57/430).

7. However, the two-year period has also witnessed a significant expansion in the operational mine action challenges confronting the United Nations, and in particular the Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Developments in the peace processes in Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka and the Sudan have allowed for the initiation of new programmes or rapid expansion of existing programmes. In 2003, the situation in Iraq required the United Nations to mount a large-scale rapid-response operation. Those opportunities and challenges have required priority attention. As a result, the implementation of some objectives in the Strategy has been delayed.

8. In its resolution 51/159 of 16 December 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General formally to review the United Nations mine-action strategy for the period 2001-2005 by "further seeking and taking into account the views of Member States and taking into consideration the impact of the landmine problem on rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, in order to ensure the effectiveness of assistance in mine action by the United Nations". Accordingly, in the spring of 2003 UNMAS initiated a review process intended to assess progress made towards implementation of the strategy and ensure that the strategy was revised to reflect the input of Member States and the changed circumstances within which United Nations mine action was conducted. On 30 April 2003 the Secretariat issued a note verbale to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations soliciting their views on the United Nations mine-action strategy and acknowledging that the comments on the strategy received in 2002 from 13 Member States would be taken into account during the formal review of 2003. Four Member States replied to the note verbale. In addition, the Director of the United Nations Mine Action Service made himself available to the five regional groups of Member States to discuss the strategy and the formal review process. The Group of Latin American and Caribbean States requested a briefing, which was ultimately provided by the Head of the UNDP Mine Action Unit. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action met in two all-day sessions — on 30 April 2003 and on 4 June 2003 — to review the strategy and suggest modifications. On 30 June and 1 July 2003 representatives of the United Nations system met with a group of experts including national programme managers, representatives of donor and affected countries, international and local non-governmental organizations, United Nations advisers from the field and a private company for a further in-depth appraisal of the draft revised United Nations mine action strategy. The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy, generously hosted the meeting. The text resulting from the review process was then considered and adopted by the principals of the United Nations entities represented in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action on 15 July 2003.

II. Vision

> A world free of the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where mine survivors are fully integrated into their societies.

III. Key principles

9. Mine action encompasses five complementary core components: mine-risk education; clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance, including surveying, mapping and marking; victim assistance; destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines; and advocacy. The following principles reflect the core values and policies upon which United Nations mine action is based.

Community-centred approach

10. Mine action is, above all, about the interaction of people and communities with a mine-infested environment. The purpose of mine action is to recreate a safe environment conducive to normal life and development. The approach adopted by the United Nations emphasizes the rights and central role of mine-affected communities and individuals when setting priorities for mine action.

Humanitarian imperative

11. The United Nations policy on mine action and effective coordination[13] emphasizes that landmines represent a serious humanitarian concern and must be addressed from that perspective. United Nations mine action respects the fundamental humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity. Priority is given to those who are most vulnerable. To receive assistance, relevant parties should be committed to supporting mine action actively, and to desisting from producing, stockpiling, using and transferring anti-personnel landmines. However, mine-action activities focused on reducing immediate threats to affected communities and humanitarian workers should not be subjected to conditionalities related to the continuing use of landmines (A/53/496, annex II, paras. 8 and 10-12).

Development perspective

12. The presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance is frequently an obstacle to progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, preventing the participation of affected communities in economic development. In countries where this is the case, the United Nations will encourage Governments to include a mine-action impact assessment in all development planning and to incorporate a strategic

plan for mine action in the national development plan and poverty reduction strategies.

National ownership

13. According to the United Nations mine-action policy, "the primary responsibility for taking action against landmines lies with the concerned State" (ibid., para. 23). When international support is requested by national authorities or Member States, the United Nations stands ready to assist in the development of national mine-action programmes.

Cooperation and partnership

14. To ensure the most efficient response to the landmine threat, Governments, international organizations and civil society must cooperate closely with one another. The United Nations is committed to working with all like-minded organizations that endorse the principles of national ownership, cooperation, and partnership and to promoting effective coordination between all parties. In order to be effective, programmes should be integrated into comprehensive strategies designed to support humanitarian action, peace-building, reconstruction and development, as appropriate.

Gender mainstreaming[14]

15. Just as women, men, girls and boys tend to do different work, have differing mobility patterns and contribute to family and community life in diverse ways, their possible exposure to landmines and unexploded ordnance and the impact upon them will vary considerably. The quality and quantity of information available to women, men, girls and boys about the threats and effects of landmines and unexploded ordnance is likely to vary, as will their perspectives on priorities for mine action. Therefore, the unique needs and distinct perspectives of women and men, girls and boys must be taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of mine-action programmes. All aspects of mine-action programming must include gender considerations.

IV. Mission statement

> Over the period 2001-2005, the United Nations will work in partnership with others to reduce the threat posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, increase the understanding of the global mine problem, assist affected nations and coordinate international mine-action efforts.

V. Strategic goals and objectives

16. The present document presents a revised strategy for United Nations mine action covering the period 2001-2005. The strategy is built around six goals relevant to all core components of mine action. The goals are intended to be complementary, rather than hierarchical. The goals suggest areas of priority for the international community as a whole. The objectives delineate the specific contributions to be made by the United Nations system, working under the coordination of the Mine Action Service, located in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat, in partnership with Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, commercial operators, affected communities and concerned individuals. The United Nations intends to achieve all of the stated objectives by 2005, unless otherwise specified. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action will identify the agencies within the United Nations system responsible for each objective (see A/53/496, annex II, para. 44). The relevant United Nations agencies will establish action plans, consisting of time lines, progress indicators and anticipated outputs.

17. As a result of the review process undertaken in 2003, goals 2, 4 and 6 have been modified. Goal 2 reflects the need for effective management of United Nations operations, rather than simply rapid response. Goal 4 now reflects the need for quality in all its aspects, rather than simply in relation to safety and efficacy. Goal 6 expands the scope of advocacy to include the promotion of rights of people with disabilities.

18. A number of objectives have been modified in the light of experience. If an objective contained in the original strategy has been achieved, the text is italicized and marked as "achieved". In several cases a follow-up objective has been added. If a timetable is linked to a year, this implies by the end of the year.

Information

Goal one. Information is produced, gathered and made available to all to help understand and address mine action problems.

Objective 1.1 Inter-agency assessment missions undertaken for countries requesting assistance within four months of formal request being received; reports then circulated within two months after missions completed.

Objective 1.2 The Information Management System for Mine Action, further developed to meet the requirements of national mine action programmes and implementing partners by 2004, and made available to all mine action programmes, with appropriate training and support.

Objective 1.3 *A web-based mine information network developed by 2002, serving as a central gateway to all mine-related information, including reports provided under article 7 of the Mine Ban Convention, aggregated data coming from field programmes through the Information Management System for Mine Action and information on resources and technology* (achieved);

E-MINE: the Electronic Mine Information Network (http://www.mineaction.org) continuously maintained and improved in response to suggestions of mine-action professionals, and in response to user statistics;

E-MINE further developed as a means for mine-action programmes to circulate to donors and other partners standardized reports generated from the Information Management System for Mine Action on the scope and impact of the landmine problem, resources available, and progress achieved.

Objective 1.4 A communications strategy developed to increase public awareness of efforts to address the five complementary core components of mine action and to raise understanding within the United Nations system of United Nations mine-action policies and strategies.

Coordination of programmes managed by the United Nations

Goal two. Mine action is effectively coordinated and implemented in United Nations-managed programmes and planning processes.

Objective 2.1 *An emergency response plan based on collaborative arrangements among United Nations and other partners in place by the end of 2002, including arrangements for prompt mobilization of human, material and financial resources in support of the plan* (achieved);

Review of implementation and lessons learned exercise, including the requirement for multiple deployments and collaborative arrangements, completed by mid-2004.

Objective 2.2 Mine-action concerns formally reflected in United Nations early warning mechanisms and planning processes in the humanitarian, peacekeeping and development areas by mid-2004.

Objective 2.3 Mine-action requirements integrated, when appropriate, into country-specific peacekeeping and humanitarian response plans that are developed or reviewed throughout the period covered by the strategy.

Objective 2.4 Senior United Nations mine-action managers systematically participate in field-based peacekeeping and humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

Objective 2.5 *Guidelines*[15] *developed and widely circulated by the end of 2002 regarding appropriate mine-action language to be included in ceasefire agreements, peace treaties and humanitarian access protocols* (achieved);

Appropriate mine-action language incorporated in relevant country-specific agreements developed during the period covered by the strategy.

Objective 2.6 *Protocols*[16] *that are compatible with the Information Management System for Mine Action for the rapid gathering in emergency*

situations of mine-related information, developed by the end of 2002, including provision for data on victims (achieved);

Protocols reviewed and adjusted by mid-2004.

Objective 2.7 General guidelines developed by 2003 for the assessment, at programme inception, of long-term capacity-building and resource mobilization requirements.

Objective 2.8 Country-specific assessments, based on the guidelines referred to in objective 2.7, carried out at programme inception, and initial plans and priorities elaborated immediately thereafter.

Objective 2.9 Criteria and benchmarks that outline the phases of initiation, consolidation, development and devolution to national authorities of United Nations support to a mine-action programme, drafted by 2004.

Assistance to national and local mine-action programmes

Goal three. National and local authorities effectively plan, coordinate and implement mine-action programmes.

Objective 3.1 Assistance provided to at least 10 mine-action authorities to enable them to write and apply national mine-action standards based on International Mine Action Standards.

Objective 3.2 Landmine impact surveys that are compliant with International Mine Action Standards implemented in cooperation with national authorities in 15 mine-affected countries by 2004.

Objective 3.3 Fifteen impact-based national mine-action plans completed, with nationally defined time lines that are consistent with relevant international obligations.

Objective 3.4 Mine-action strategies and plans linked with national development and reconstruction plans in at least 10 national programmes supported by the United Nations.

Objective 3.5 *Management training curricula targeted at personnel working in mine-action programmes, developed by the end of 2002* (achieved);

Management training conducted for at least 500 national mine-action staff from 15 countries.

Objective 3.6 A plan for United Nations support to mine-action cooperation among countries with mine-affected communities, developed and initiated by 2003.

Objective 3.7 *A United Nations policy developed for supporting the professional retraining and employment of landmine survivors and other disabled people in mine-action organizations by the end of 2002* (achieved);

Guidance provided to all mine-action centres to support implementation of the United Nations policy on victim assistance.

Objective 3.8 United Nations technical assistance made available to national mine-action authorities and/or Governments to develop the legal framework in which mine-action activities should be conducted in that country by 2004.

Objective 3.9 United Nations assistance made available to develop national strategies to increase public awareness and understanding of mine action.

Objective 3.10 Country-specific plans that define the phases of initiation, consolidation, development and devolution of United Nations support to a national mine-action programme, drafted by the United Nations and national authority by 2004 or within 12 months of programme initiation.

Quality management

Goal four. Mine-action programmes are implemented to the highest attainable standard.

Objective 4.1 International Mine Action Standards, which form the basis of the United Nations quality management system, completed, reviewed and revised as required.

Objective 4.2 International standards for mine-risk education integrated into the International Mine Action Standards and disseminated by 2003.

Objective 4.3 At least one external evaluation to assess the value and impact of United Nations assistance conducted in at least 10 programmes supported by the United Nations and follow-up action taken accordingly.

Objective 4.4 *Model language incorporating revised mine-action standards developed by the end of 2002 for use in contracts among donors, United Nations agencies and departments, and implementing partners* (achieved).

Objective 4.5 Initiatives to increase the availability of safe, appropriate and cost-effective techniques and technologies for mine detection and mine clearance, continuously encouraged and supported.

Objective 4.6 Systematic approach adopted for the evaluation of United Nations mine-action programmes and the application of lessons learned and best practices by United Nations-supported programmes.

Objective 4.7 Guidelines developed to support the integration of a gender perspective in mine-action programmes, based on an assessment of existing practices in mine action and other sectors, by 2004.

Objective 4.8 United Nations guidelines for the integration of mine-risk education with mine surveys, marking and clearance developed by mid-2004.

Mobilization and coordination of resources

Goal five. Adequate resources for mine action are mobilized and their use is effectively coordinated.

Objective 5.1 Donor coordination mechanisms supported by the United Nations in countries receiving significant mine-action assistance.

Objective 5.2 Global mine-action donor coordination mechanisms continuously supported (for example, the Mine Action Support Group and the Resource Mobilization Contact Group).

Objective 5.3 Requirements for assistance in mine action, including those of mine-affected communities in asylum countries, systematically addressed in the Consolidated Appeal Process, round tables and consultative groups.

Objective 5.4 Full participation by donors in the Mine Action Investment Database achieved by 2003.

Objective 5.5 *Portfolio of mine-related projects, including United Nations and other projects, that reflect national mine-action priorities, made electronically available beginning in 2002* (achieved);

Country portfolios fully integrated in the Consolidated Appeal Process, where appropriate;

Country portfolios reviewed annually at mid-term and financial information regularly updated electronically.

Objective 5.6 *A meeting of national programme directors and advisers held annually and evaluated by participants as an effective forum for the exchange of information and lessons learned and for the enhancement of international cooperation at the field level* (achieved).

Objective 5.7 *Meetings of the Steering Committee on Mine Action (A/53/496, annex II, para. 45) held twice a year and evaluated by participants as to the Committee's effectiveness as a mechanism to review operational activities and policy issues at the international level* (achieved).

Objective 5.8 International technical, material and financial assistance for mine action, in particular for the marking and clearance of minefields in affected countries, systematically promoted and facilitated.

Objective 5.9 Mine-action coordination, resource mobilization and advocacy by regional and subregional organizations supported with the provision of relevant technical, financial, material and other expertise.

Objective 5.10 Country-specific plans to develop resource mobilization capacities in mine-affected countries, drafted within 12 months of programme initiation.

Advocacy

Goal six. Universal adherence to and compliance with all international instruments and/or commitments that address landmine and/or unexploded ordnance problems and/or that advance the rights of affected persons.

Objective 6.1 All States regularly encouraged and supported by the United Nations system to adhere to and comply with existing international instruments[17] and commitments on landmines.[18]

Objective 6.2 Efforts to further develop international instruments and commitments related to the problem of landmines and explosive remnants of war promoted and supported.

Objective 6.3 All States regularly encouraged by the United Nations system to adhere to and comply with international human rights and humanitarian law instruments that address the rights of individuals affected by landmines and/or unexploded ordnance.

Objective 6.4 Efforts to further develop international human rights and humanitarian law and to elicit commitments that address the rights of individuals affected by landmines and/or unexploded ordnance promoted and supported.

Objective 6.5 Commitments from non-State actors elicited to halt immediately and unconditionally new deployments of anti-personnel mines and comply with pertinent international human rights and humanitarian norms and standards.

Objective 6.6 Advocacy activities in support of mine action by the senior leadership of the United Nations, including representatives of the Secretary-General, resident coordinators and country teams, increased.

Objective 6.7 United Nations advocacy strategy to support mine action developed by 2003.

VII. Conclusion

19. The 48 objectives enumerated above represent United Nations priorities for mine action for the period 2001-2005. They are ambitious, but they are also attainable. In addition, the United Nations will remain prepared to respond to critical new needs and concerns that arise during the strategy period. The impact of United Nations mine action will be significantly enhanced by the concentration of resources in those areas where United Nations intervention is most effective and most needed. Progress in achieving the goals and objectives in the strategy will be reported annually to the General Assembly in the report of the Secretary-General on assistance in mine action.

Notes

[1] The original strategy was endorsed on 26 September 2001 by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action. The revised strategy was endorsed by the same forum on 15 July 2003.

[2] Throughout the document, the term "landmine" will be used in reference to landmines and unexploded ordnance.

[3] CD/1478.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495, and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II, as amended on 3 May 1996, CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex B).

[5] See Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Mine Action Service (UNMAS), *International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) — Issue 2*, CD-ROM (Geneva, 1 March 2003), latest update available from http://www.mineactionstandards.org.

[6] With guidance from the United Nations, GICHD developed the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), which has now been deployed in some 30 field programmes. In addition, versions of IMSMA are being utilized at various training sites in France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Version 3.0 was released in 2003; a notable addition is the mine-risk education (MRE) module that was designed in close consultation with UNICEF and a cross-section of field users.

[7] The protocol review resulted in the endorsement of six revised protocols at the May 2003 meeting of the Survey Working Group (SWG). Four protocols require additional review and future endorsement by the Working Group. For additional information, see the web site of the Survey Action Center, http://www.sac-na.org.

[8] The stockpile destruction database developed by the Government of Canada was successfully integrated into E-MINE. The database enables users to determine whether a country that is a State party to (or full participant in) the Mine Ban Convention holds stockpiles of landmines, when it is scheduled to have destroyed those stockpiles and whether it has met its treaty obligation in this regard. Available from http://www.mineactionstandards.org. Path: Stockpile Destruction/ Stockpiles & Destruction.

[9] The operational framework for rapid response was approved in December 2002 by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action. The framework, sometimes referred to as the "rapid response plan", is available online at http://www.mineaction.org.

[10] The United Nations victim assistance policy was developed in consultation with Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations and approved by the principals of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action in March 2003. See "Mine action and effective coordination: the United Nations policy — sectoral policy: the scope of action of mine action centres and organizations in victim assistance" on the E-MINE web site at http://www.mineaction.org.

[11] The Mine Action Guidelines for Ceasefire and Peace Agreements were approved by the principals of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action in March 2003, which at that time was comprised of the following United Nations entities: DPKO, DDA, OCHA, FAO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO and the World Bank. The Guidelines are available from E-MINE at http://www.mineaction.org.

[12] Including, but not limited to, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention); the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols; the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the two additional Protocols of 1977; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (General Assembly resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, annex).

[13] See annex II of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance in mine clearance (A/53/496), entitled "Mine action and effective coordination: the United Nations policy". The General Assembly subsequently took note of that report in its resolution 53/26 of 17 November 1998.

[14] The concept of gender mainstreaming is defined as follows: "Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality". See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[15] Mine Action Guidelines for Ceasefire and Peace Agreements.

[16] Following endorsement by the Survey Working Group in 2004, an emergency survey protocol will be available from the Survey Action Center, http://www.sac-na.org.

[17] The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention), and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols.

[18] Objective 6.1 refers in particular to three international legal instruments, which are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations: 1. the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (CD/1478); 2. the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495), Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II; see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4, appendix VII); and 3. Protocol II, as amended on 3 May 1996 (CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex B).